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The China Mail

JEVES
THE BEST
DISINFECTANT

December 29, 1920, Temperature 65.

Barometer 30.02

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 92.

December 29, 1919, Temperature 45.

No. 18,144.

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號九廿月二十年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1920

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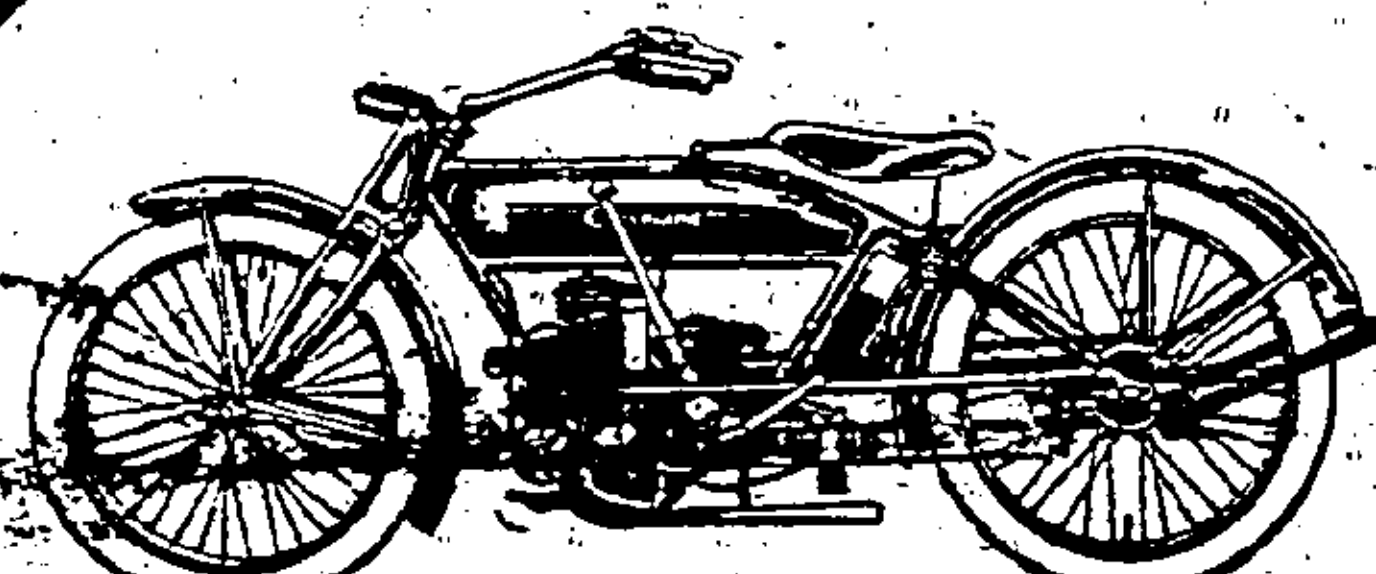
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SILVERWARE CUTGLASS, ETC.
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French firm, Est. 1890.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

GENTLEMEN WANTED.

GOOD BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA SCARCE.

HONGKONG MAN'S VIEWS.

LONDON, December 28.

T. B. Partington, of A. B. Moulder and Co., writing from Hongkong, in a special article in the newspaper *Financier* on trade openings in China, asseverates that Chinese merchants want gentlemen as representatives in China, of which at present good men are very few and insufficient to cope with the volume of business. He alleges that since the armistice the representatives he has met had better stay at home as by falling foul of the Chinese they are ineffectual.

D'ANNUNZIO ASSAILED.

EARLY OCCUPATION OF FIUME EXPECTED.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

ROME, December 28.

The events in Fiume have left a painful impression and, it is feared, will cause an agitation in the country. The theatres in Milan were closed. The Government has issued a warning that demonstrators in favour of D'Annunzio will be severely punished. Signor Giolitti informed the anxious deputies that troops had been ordered as far as possible to avoid bloodshed at Fiume whose occupation is expected to be completed to-day. He denied the report that D'Annunzio had been killed or wounded or that private houses at Fiume were shelled, although he admitted that a warship fired a few rounds at D'Annunzio's headquarters and barracks.

Unofficial accounts of the fighting confirm the report that the Italians refrained from using their artillery although they encountered houses transformed into machine gun nests and the streets were defended by barbed wire. Fighting was fierce. A rebel armoured car made a desperate stand and its crew were killed before the car was captured.

A message from Trieste on December 27 stated: Firing continued to-day. The investing forces have been reinforced. The Mayor of Fiume requested an interview with the commander of the Abazia division which was granted.

ARMED GERMANY.

DISARMAMENT QUESTION REACHES CRITICAL STAGE.

ENERGETIC ALLIED NOTE.

LONDON, December 28.

The question of the disarmament of Germany has reached a critical stage owing to the failure of the German Government to carry out the provisions of the Spa agreement. A conference of ambassadors in Paris decided to refer the matter again to their respective governments. According to the *Echo de Paris*, although the German regular army has been reduced to the 100,000 stipulated for January 1, Germany still retains an armed force of about 300,000, including police and customs officers, and forest guards, besides irregular organisations formed during the revolution comprising 2,000,000 men with over 1,000,000 rifles and a number of machine guns. According to *Vorwarts*, the Allied reply to the German refusal to disband the civil guard in East Prussia and Bavaria, which is couched in very energetic terms, calls on Germany to respect the Allied decisions.

NEW YORK HARBOUR BOATMEN TO STRIKE.

NEW YORK, December 28.

The harbour boatmen's union which has voted for a strike on January 1, is sympathetically supported by the masters, mates, and pilots' union, involving altogether 5,000 men who refuse to accept a 60-hour week.

PROTECTING THE PANAMA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, December 28.

The fortifications committee is shortly introducing a bill in Congress by which the Panama Canal will be made impregnable against attacks from the air, land, and sea.

NEW CANADIAN DRY DOCK.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, December 28.

The Government has contracted with Messrs. Lyall and Sons, of Montreal, to construct a dry dock at the Esquimalt wharf costing \$4,300,000.

CHRISTMAS IN IRELAND.

LONDON, December 28.

Altogether eleven persons were killed and several injured, two banks were robbed, and newspaper offices in Dublin and Cork were attacked during the Christmas holidays in Ireland.

FACTION FIGHTS.

MURDER AVERTED.

POLICE QUELL LOCAL DISTURBANCES.

Six Fukien Chinese were this morning charged with riotous and disorderly behaviour by fighting at No. 81, Connaught Road West, yesterday morning. Inspector Wilks said that yesterday morning the West Point police received a call in connection with an armed robbery at No. 81, Connaught Road. A strong posse at once turned out, only to find on arrival that a false alarm had been given. A faction fight, however, was in progress but

was stopped without difficulty when the accused were arrested. While the police were engaged in quelling this disturbance, a serious crime was committed in another part of the district in connection with the same trouble. The Inspector added that while he was not pressing for a heavy penalty, he would like it to be impressed on the accused that they could not do as they liked. They gave the police a lot of trouble by breaking out again in the afternoon, and drastic measures had to be taken to stop the affray. There was no doubt that had the police not been prompt in both cases the trouble would have ended in murder. This house in question was used as a coolie lodging house. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 on each of the accused.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 3 1 15/16

To-day's opening rate 3 1 15/16

EA LIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

PARIS, December 28th.
The remnants of General Wrangel's Army, which are scattered over Constantinople, Yugo-Slavia, and Tunis, are becoming a source of anxiety. The conditions of 30,000 refugees in Catania, especially, are disgusting, owing to the ravages of typhus, the absence of accommodation, and lack of communications in the country, which is a rocky desert. French newspapers declare that France cannot indefinitely provide the wants of 70,000 Russians, who must find work to earn their living, instead of complaining.

GERMAN GRIEVANCES.

BERLIN, December 28th.
The Foreign Minister, Herr von Simons, in an article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, declares that the more the Treaty of Versailles is carried into effect the worse becomes the position of the German people, and he complains, especially, of the Allies hindering the maintenance of civil order by preventing the co-operation of various volunteer organisations. He believes, however, that the businesslike proceedings of the Reparations experts at Brussels indicate that Germany's war debt will be fixed within reasonable limits.

CLYDE ENGINEERING OUTPUT.

LONDON, December 28th.
The shipbuilding and engineering output of the Clyde works in 1920 was as follows:—563 vessels of 669,060 tons were launched and 665,917 horse-power machinery constructed for merchantmen as compared with 579 vessels of 632,454 tons and 1,500,000 horse-power machinery last year.

CRISIS IN FIUME.

ROME, December 28th.
So far the Italian Regulars have lost 30 killed and 100 wounded in the fighting against D'Annunzio's Legionaries. The latter have broken up four bridges on the Recina river. The Municipal Council in Rome has adjourned after ordering the flag on the Capitol to be half-masted as an expression of its anxiety regarding events in Fiume.

RUSSIAN CONSULATE.

HONGKONG OFFICE.

TO BE CLOSED ON JANUARY 1ST.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Russian Consul in Hongkong and the Government of the Colony:—
Hongkong, Nov. 29, 1920.
Sir,—Under circumstances over which I have no control I am forced to close the Russian Consulate at Hongkong soon.

The liquidation of the affairs of the Consulate necessarily occupy some time, and I will have the honour to inform you later of the definite date of the closing of that institution which has been in my charge during the last ten years.

In asking you to bring this to the knowledge of His Excellency the Governor, I take the opportunity to offer you the assurances of my high consideration and very sincere thanks for your assistance and invariable courtesy.

(Sd.) V. D'OTTINGEN.

The Colonial Secretary, Hongkong.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Hongkong, Nov. 29, 1920.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 468 of the 29th November in which you report that the Russian Consulate at Hongkong is about to be closed.

I am to express the regret of this Government at the coming termination of the cordial relations which it has maintained with you over so long a period; and I take the opportunity to thank you for the valuable assistance and advice which you have so frequently given in all matters relating to Russian affairs.

I assure you of my highest consideration.—I am, etc.

(Sd.) M. FLETCHER.

Colonial Secretary.

Mons. V. D'OTTINGEN.

The Consul for Russia, Hongkong.

According to subsequent information from the Russian Consul the Consulate will be closed as from 1st January, 1921.

A GERM DESTROYER.

THERE is no danger whatever from a leak of blood poison resulting from a wound when Chamberlain's Pain Balm is promptly applied. It is an antiseptic and destroys the germs which cause "blood diseases." It also relieves wounds of local irritation, and in one-third the time required by the usual treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Dispensaries.

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Overcoatings—Fancy Worsted and Tweed Suitings—Flannels—
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A European Bath and Sanitary fittings, Hot and Cold Water System
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Telephones 373. Telegraphic Address:—"VICTORIA"
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AND SURVEYORS.

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THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
on
THURSDAY, December 30, 1920,
Commencing at 11 a.m.
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Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.
Kowloon.

471 kegs White Zinc,
39 kegs Red Lead,
59 kegs Imperial Dark Green Paint,
31 kegs Paint,
27 kegs Green Paint,
20 kegs White Lead,
20 kegs Dry red Lead,
20 drums Turpentine,
20 cases Metal Polish,
5 cases Varnish,
5 cases Enamel,
2 cases Varnish Remover,
1 case Floor Wax,
1 case Prussian Blue Paint,
1 case Oil Stains,
1 case Medicine Oil,
5 cases Soap,
1 bundle Fly paper,
1 bundle Brooms,
1 case Canvas Belting.

(stored in No. 26 Godown).
160 kegs White Zinc,
81 kegs White Paint,
79 kegs Pure Red Lead.

(stored in No. 13 covered passage).
3 bales Twine,
2 cases Screws,
1 case Wire Brushes,
1 case Soap.

(stored in No. 23 Godown).
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
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Hongkong, December 28, 1920.

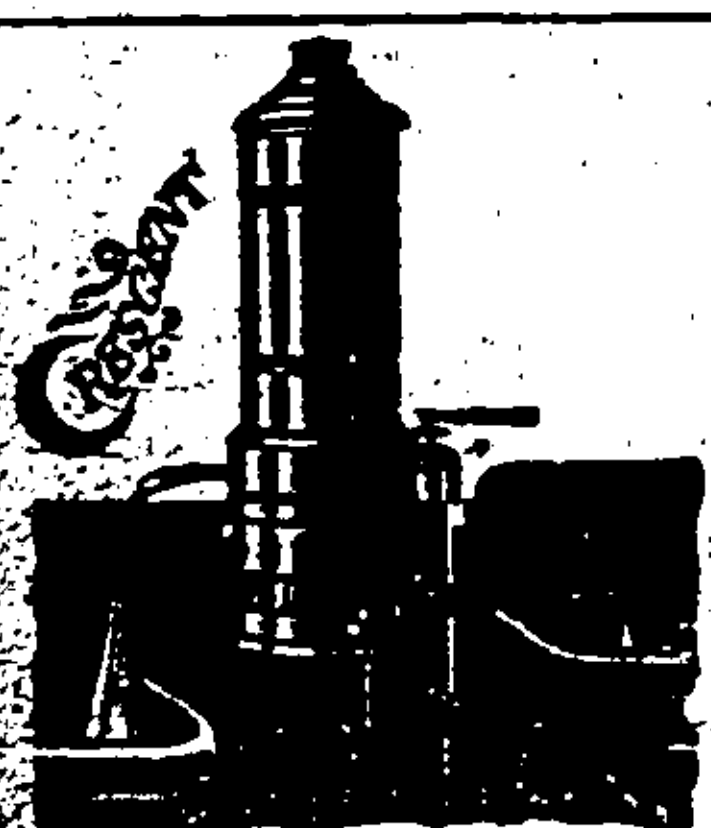
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other Insect Pests in Summer days, and
(4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN
FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in
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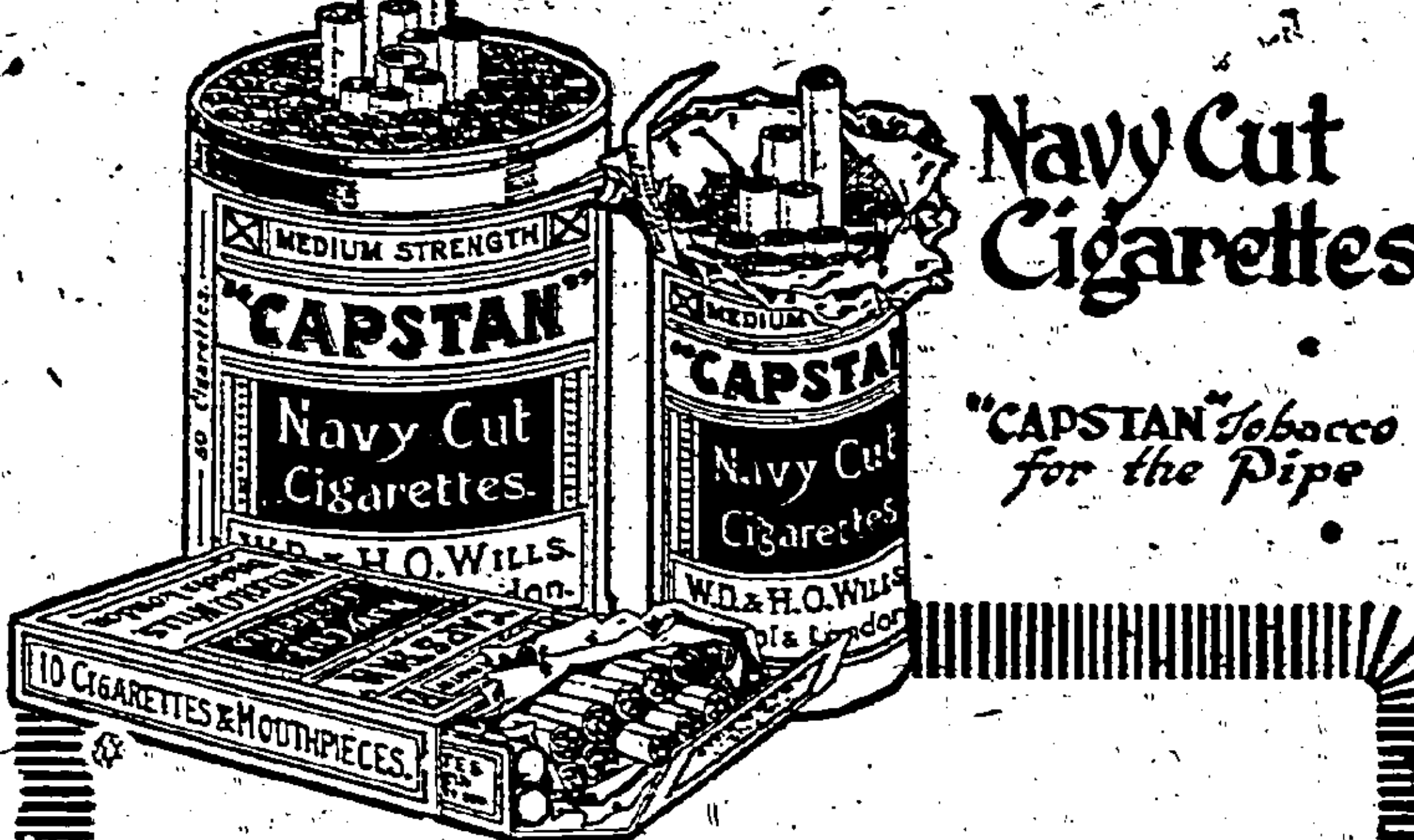
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This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

CHINA ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL DINNER.

SOME ASPECTS OF CHINA'S
PROBLEMS.

The annual dinner of the China Association was held on November 11, at the Hotel Cecil, London, Mr. F. Anderson, Chairman of the Association, presiding. The following is a list of the members and guests who were present:—Sir George V. Fiddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., P.C., etc., Sir John Tilley, K.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson, K.C.B., Sir Charles Addis, Sir Richard Dane, K.C.I.E., Sir Henry May, G.C.M.G., Sir Stuart Fraser, K.C.S.I., Sir Arthur Anderson, C.I.E., Brigadier-General J. L. Rose, Sir John McLeary Brown, Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., Dr. H. B. Morse, L.L.D., Sir E. Denison Ross, Mr. Byron Brennan, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. John D. MacAfee, Messrs. Claude Severn, C.M.G., J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G., H. Wellesley, A. G. Morey Weale, F. J. Abbott, Oram W. Adams, T. H. U. Aldridge, F. Anderson, A. G. Angier, C. M. Bain, Charles H. Bates, W. C. Barrett, Cuthbert H. Bell, H. T. M. Bell, S. S. Benjamin, R. Blackwell, J. W. C. Bonner, E. T. Bond, C. C. Boyd, H. R. Boyd, C.B.E., R. E. S. Branson, Thomas Brown, J. S. Bruce, F. H. Bugbird, W. B. Burton-Baldry, Wm. Buyers, Allan Cameron, Capt. Alister Campbell, Messrs. Robt. Carr, A. K. Carr, A. R. Cadlin, A. C. Clear, P. Crighton, Alex. Cumming, F. H. Crossley, W. A. Cruickshank, Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., Messrs. J. M. Dickinson, F. D'Almeida, R. P. Dipple, Fred Dodwell, Geo. B. Dodwell, Guy F. Dodwell, L. G. Selwyn Dodwell, Stanley H. Dodwell, Wilfred S. Dodwell, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, M. E. Duffett, Donald A. Elliott, Percival G. Favett, T. J. Fisher, W. Fisher, J. P. Wade Gardner, H. J. Gedde, Dr. Lionel G. Giles, Messrs. E. E. A. Grindley, Rowland M. Hall, E. H. Hancock, H. E. D. Hancock, H. S. Hancock, Horace G. Harwood, J. S. Haskell, George Hastings, John Hastings, Major D. Hill, Robert H. Hill, E. L. Hope, Edgar J. Houle, H. E. R. Hunter, Robert Inglis, H. D. C. Jones, H. H. Joseph, E. J. Judah, Leonard Kerr, David Landale, H. G. A. Leveson, J. H. Little, Charles Mackintosh, L.L.D., J. H. Macdonald, D. MacDonald, H. A. J. Macray, Harry Matland, Dr. Robert H. Martin, Messrs. Reginald F. C. Master, C. W. May, Dr. Gould May, Messrs. Sidney Mayers, W. R. McCollum, J. Robertson-McLennan, J. R. Michael, Sidney Michael, Leonard Middleton, Geo. Miller, Harold S. Moss, E. R. Morris, D. J. Muirhead, Charles E. Musgrave, W. P.

some extent accounted for the fall of the Anfu Government. According to the Press, many leaders of the student agitation in China are anxious for some approach to American procedure in China. If this were to happen there would be an agitation all over China appealing to fifty to a hundred million electors, which would end in disruption and disaster, especially as there would be hundreds and hundreds of Bolshevik mischief-makers ready to aid in stirring up trouble all over the country.

It is true that internal economic life in China is not seriously disturbed by ordinary political changes which take place, but as long as this continual agitation goes on there is a great danger that popular agitation will get out of hand, and it would therefore seem to be wiser for old regime officials to meet the legitimate demands of the constitutional party and try to arrange some form of Parliamentary control.

However, the Chinese, I am convinced, are wise in their day and generation in moving slowly in regard to fundamental political changes. (Hear, hear.) Changes must come; they are coming, but we hope that the whole influence of this country will be against any form of outside interference. (Hear, hear.) This has sometimes been suggested merely because there is a semblance of civil war in China—because, after all, it is only a semblance of civil war. The Chinese will work out their own salvation in time if left alone. However, there is this broad fact, that there has been a huge loss of life and resources in the West during four years. During that period there has been a very considerable increase in the population of the East, and also a considerable increase in their wealth. This increase of population means that the struggle for existence amongst the masses is increasing in intensity, and how to deal with that question is one of the great problems of the future. Mr. Bland, whom we all recognise as a great authority on things connected with the East, advises that the only solution of this question is a prolonged period of empty cradles. Well, I am afraid that the Chinese will be like the deaf adder that stoppeth up her ears and will not listen to the charmer, charm he never so wisely. It will take a great deal more than a few newspaper or magazine articles to convince the Chinaman that he will be better able to speak with his enemy in the gate if his quiver were empty. (Laughter.) Whatever may be in the distant future, it seems to me that for the present the essential thing for China is to provide more employment for the increasing population by developing the resources of the country and more especially in the immediate future increasing the means of communication. (Applause.) It must be clear to all Chinese that they would have been able to deal more effectively with this terrible famine in Houan if the railway communication had been

(Continued on Page 2)

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Northcote begs all his friends to accept this expression of his heartfelt gratitude to them for their deep sympathy with and kindness to him in his sad bereavement.

BIRTHS.

JARBY.—On December 21, at St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi, India, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Jarby, a daughter.

ZIAR.—On December 10, 1920, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Y. S. Ziar, a daughter, Gwendolyn.

BRYHN.—On December 18, 1920, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. K. Bryhn, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BROWETT—MACNAMEE—WALKER.—On December 22, 1920, at Shanghai, Harold Browett, Solicitor, Shanghai, to Kathleen Alice Elise MacNamee-Walker, daughter of the late Dr. A. J. MacNamee-Walker of London.

HOLMAN—BLACK.—On December 18, 1920, at Shanghai, Guy Holman, to Margaret Black.

The China Mail.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1921.

CHINA ASSOCIATION.

Time was when the speeches made at the China Association dinner were anxiously awaited by Hongkong editors, and the most pressing question was: "What time has the dinner?" Time, to him, has really succeeded in putting an end for ever to the "what time" question, and even dangerous spheres of influence. Does that not involve the corollary

that it has also put an end to the China Association, whose reason for existence has always seemed to be some of these same spheres of interest? Mr. Stanley Dodwell was on safer ground in his chaffing personalities about the guests, which included a golf story about Sir Henry May and himself for which our readers are referred to the report elsewhere. Even better is his little revelation about his own and Mr. Claud Severn's military duties at the Bank, when very thirty men were said to be "gunning their overdrafts." Reference was made both by him and by Sir John Jordan to the Associated British Chambers of Commerce, curiously enough as if it were a new organization which had yet to be tried and proved, instead of one that has obviously "made good," and is an establishment. Nothing was said of the point raised at Shanghai, and commented on in this column, that this new organization has made the China Association superfluous. This was perhaps natural. It is quite likely that the concluding remark of Sir John Jordan indicates one way of keeping the China Association going, not as a politically useful force, but as a provider of opportunities for renewing old friendships among China hands settled down at home.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Two native banks in Swatow are reported to have suspended payment.

During the last few weeks some \$200,000 worth of smuggled salt, unlicensed salt transportation junk, and property used in connection with the smuggling trade, have been captured by the Canton Salt Preventive Service, according to a Canton press report.

The order recently issued to the Italian battleship "Roma" to go to the Far East has been countermanded. The warship "Libia" will instead, sail next February for Central America, whence she will go to Vancouver and then to Japan and China, returning home via India and the Red Sea.

The statue of Admiral Cuing Pickwong, recently erected at Dutch Folly, Canton, will not be unveiled until sometime next February, the third anniversary of his death as a martyr for the Constitutional Cause. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the foremost constitutional leader, will officiate at the ceremony.

Mr. Lin Sun, President of the Senate of the National Assembly, who is now in Foochow, his native place, is expected to arrive in Canton again in the next few days. Many members of Parliament are anxiously waiting for the return of Mr. Lin in order that an extraordinary session of the National Assembly may be called at an early date.

There are now some \$350,000 worth of the new Provincial Bank of Kwangtung notes on the market. They are being accepted at par value, as the notes may be redeemed at the counter of the Bank or at any one of the ten agencies in different parts of the city. The notes are also legal tender for the payment of Government dues. The Bank is daily receiving about \$90,000 from different sources.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Chalmers, G.C.B., to consider and report what steps can be taken to secure the assistance of the Universities of Britain in carrying out the research work which is essential to the protection of the inhabitants of the Colonies and Protectorates from disease, and to the successful development of their veterinary, agricultural and mineral resources.

A Calcutta correspondent says that a Chinese comedy has been played in the courts there. A Chinaman was arrested aboard a steamer on a charge of having contraband cocaine in his possession, and remanded, a compatriot going bail. At the next hearing the supposed culprit pleaded guilty, but it was found he was not the right man. The surety was warned, and asked for time. He produced another substitute, but the fraud was again found out and he forfeited his bail money. The real offender has since been arrested.

The Kwangsi Reconstruction Association, with office in Canton, has petitioned the Military Government, according to a Minchi News Agency report, to address a note to the French diplomatic authorities in China protesting against the alleged French loan of \$10,000,000 to Lu Yung-tung, the leading militarist of Kwangsi. Lu is alleged to have offered the "mineral resources" of Kwangsi as security for the loan. The Kwangsi residents in Canton have also urged upon the Military Government early to undertake an expedition against Lu Yung-tung.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NAVY AND BOXING.

APOLOGY AND WITHDRAWAL.

Having carefully considered the following letter, in all its bearings, we have decided to withdraw and apologise for the statements and suggestions to which it refers:

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Dear Sir.—We are instructed by Captain R. G. H. Henderson, C.B., R.N., of H.M.S. "Hawkins," and Lieutenant-Commander Drew, R.N., that the statement contained in your issue of the 24th instant to the effect that Lieutenant-Commander Drew is solely responsible for the "hitch in the Boxing Associations' programme" is entirely untrue.

Lieutenant-Commander Drew is in no way responsible for anything that has occurred in this connection, having acted throughout on the orders of Captain Henderson. Captain Henderson is entirely responsible and authorises us to make this statement.

Your subsequent comments suggest that Lieutenant-Commander Drew has acted in an arbitrary, unreasonable and unjustifiable manner; such suggestions must inevitably damage the reputation and may possibly prejudice the career of a naval officer; and we are instructed to ask for an apology and withdrawal.

These should, we think, be as prominent and explicit as possible, having regard to the fact that the statements referred to were published on Friday night and have unavoidably been left uncontradicted for four days.—Yours faithfully,

HASTINGS & HASTINGS.

Hongkong, Dec. 29, 1920.

ATTRACTION AT MACAO.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail"]

Dear Sir.—I write to inform your readers of a forthcoming event in Macao at which we hope all who are able will be present.

On the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of January all the schools of Macao will unite in giving a Grand Fair and Exhibition in aid of the poor children of the Colony.

The profits derived from this entertainment will be given to the "China Escorial," an institution which gives such children clothing, food and stationery.

A large field at Tap Siac has been borrowed, and we are proceeding with the erection of booths, kiosks, pagodas and other buildings.

There will be a theatre, where the pupils of the Salesian College and St. Joseph's Seminary will drill, dance, and sing. At another theatre a circus performance will be given, with gymnastic displays both comic and musical. The College of St. Rosa da Lima has presented a Christmas Tree. The Liceu Central will produce various amusements, including a Teacher, a "Dreim Stall," and an exhibition called the "Scientific World," showing marvellous electrical and other apparatus in action. The Pedro Nolasco Commercial School will operate a Kermesse, a Flower Shop, a Rifle Range and a Lottery. There will also be an exhibition of articles of the new art of Trappology. Races and dancing will take place, and at dusk the precincts will be illuminated by electricity.

Admission to the grounds will be free. Any further information will be given gladly by Mr. L. Reis, of the Liceu Central de Macao. Thanking you for inserting this—I remain, yours faithfully,

GEORGE H. RAINER,

Director,

The Pedro Nolasco Commercial School, Macao.

Macao, December 25, 1920.

JAIL BY MISTAKE.

ANOTHER MAN'S RECORD.

MAGISTRATE REVISES SENTENCE.

Some time ago twenty men were brought before Magistrate Orme charged with gambling. In spite of his denial of a previous conviction, the man convicted of having been the keeper of a gaming house was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

This morning when he was again brought before the Magistrate, the police said that they had examined the records and found that the accused had spoken the truth when he denied a previous conviction. By a mistake, another man's record had been produced against him or the trial.

Remembering that there was no doubt that the accused was running a gambling den, with another man, the Magistrate revised the sentence to one of \$30 fine, or in default, one month's hard labour.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida, who appeared for the accused, enquired if his client would be discharged from jail immediately if he paid the fine.

The Magistrate said that if the accused were prepared to pay the fine he could do so minus one quarter, the amount equivalent in his sentence to a week's imprisonment, the period he had already been in jail.

OFFICIALS HONOURED.

DINNER BY CHINESE COMMUNITY.

ELABORATE FUNCTION.

The largest Chinese function of its kind that has occurred in some time took place last night at the Kam Ling Hotel at West Point, when members of the Chinese community gave a dinner in honour of the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.B.E., Colonial Secretary, and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who are departing in a few days on leave of absence.

The hosts included many prominent Chinese business and professional men, while among the guests was His Excellency the Governor, Sir Reginald Stubbs, K.C.M.G. The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak was the Chairman at the dinner, and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook was Deputy Chairman. Practically an entire floor was set aside for the function, and the decorations were elaborate and colourful. Throughout the evening the band of the 2nd Battalion, Wiltshire Regiment, played an attractive programme.

In addition to the two officials in whose honour the dinner was given, the guests in attendance were—His Excellency the Governor, His Honour H. H. J. Gompertz, The Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E., The Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E., The Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., The Hon. Sir C. P. Chatter, C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., O.B.E., His Honour Mr. J. R. Wood, The Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving, Dr. G. P. Jordan, Mr. W. G. Lay, Mr. D'Arcy Addison, M.V.O., I.S.O., Mr. P. P. J. Woodhouse, C.I.E., Mr. F. Maitland, Mr. E. G. Jamieson, Mr. W. D. Kraft, Mr. G. M. Young, Lieut.-Col. R. M. Crose, R.G.A., Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Mr. S. B. McElderry, Mr. T. H. King, Mr. N. L. Smith, Captain J. E. Warner, and Captain H. S. McGrath.

Besides the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, the hosts were—Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. L. D. Messers, S. W. Tso, Chow Shou-son, C. Ah Ying, Chan Cheuk-hing, Chan Chum-tsun, Chan Shu-kai, Chan Shu-ming, Chan Shu-ngam, Chan Tin-san, Chan Ngai-tung, Chan Siu-ki, Chan Tung-sang, Chua Fu-ting, Cheung Tsz-chun, Chiu Tsau-sam, Choy Cheong, Choy Hing, Chun Chik-yue, Chun King-yue, Fok To-kei, Foo Sik, Fung Ping-shan, Heung Kau, Ho Kom-tong, Ho Kwong, Ho Leung, L. S. Holm, Ho Sing-tan, Ho Wing, Ho Yik-chiu, Ip Lan-chuen, Ip Shau-chi, R. H. Koteval, Kwok Siu-lau, Kwok Tsun, Lam Heung-lun, Lam Hoo-ping, Lau U-chung, Lau King-cho, Lau U-long, Leung Shu-tong, Li Ping, Li Po-kwai, Li Wing-kwong, Li Yau-sun, Li Yik-moi, Li Ying-chi, Lo Cheung-shun, Lo Chung-kui, Lo Chung-wan, M. K. Lo, Lo Shu-hoi, Lo Shun-wan, Ma Wing-chun, Ma Ying, Man San-nok, Mok Koon-sang, Ng Hon-tsz, Ng Tung-ki, Tsuyee Pei, Sin Tak-lam, Shum Chak-chiu, Shum Pak-ming, Tam Pak-shiu, Tang King-ong, To Sze-tun, Tong Lai-chuen, Tong Yat-chuen, Tsang Foo, Tse Ka-po, Tse Yam-tsz, Un Man-chun, Wan Tsung-kai, J. M. Wong, Wong U-yung, Wong Kwong-tin, Wong Lam-sang, Wong Puk-chuen, Wong Ping-sun, Wong Tak-kwong, Benjamin Wong Tape, Yik Ki-tsun, and Yung Tsz-ming.

The menu of the dinner, which was served throughout with Chinese appointments, was as follows:

Birds' Nest Soup.

Fried Garoupa.

Shark's Fin in Chicken Sauce.

Pate de Foie Gras and Chicken.

Gold and Silver Pigeon Eggs.

Roast Quail.

Asparagus in Chicken Sauce.

"Golden Cash."

"Yee-Foo" Noodles.

Rice Melange.

Almond Cream.

Assorted Pastry.

The band, directed by Bandmaster J. W. Easton, played the following programme:

1. March—"Vivats Jota" Marquina.

2. Overture—"Loin du Pays" Bouillidieu.

3. Waltz—"La Mort d'une Annee" Grant.

4. Selection—"Joybells" Chappelle.

5.—"Entr'acte" Rimmer.

6. Intermezzo—"O Kioh San" Thubau.

7. Selection—"Kissing Time" Caryll.

8. Patro—"The Wee Mac Gregor" Amers.

9. Flower Song—"Hearts & Flowers" Toom.

10. Two Step—"Thoroughbred" Engelman.

The toast of "The King" was proposed by the Chairman, and that of "The President of China" by H.E. the Governor.

THE HON. MR. LAU CHU-PAK.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak proposed the toast of "The Principal Guests." He said—"Your Excellency and gentlemen, essentially men of deeds rather than of words, our two principal guests, I am sure, will not thank me for a long speech, be it ever so full of allusions to their virtues. I will therefore be brief. Not will I make up for my brevity with thick patches of platitudes, knowing how painfully, though beautifully, these gentlemen can

blush.—(Laughter.)—I will therefore be merciful. After these double assurances, I seem to hear a faint murmur of approval from one end of this table to the other, and to notice a distinct look of relief on the faces of both our honoured guests.—(More laughter.)—Though I let you off so easily, I must not deny myself the pleasure of saying a few words—just a few words—about the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax. In these two gentlemen the Chinese feel that they have not only two of the most capable and upright officials ruling over them, but also two sympathetic friends, interested in the welfare of the general community, and upon whom the public can place their implicit reliance at all times, especially in times of trouble and difficulties. Mr. Fletcher is perhaps not personally known to all those who are here to do him honour this evening, but the fact that such a large and representative number of the Chinese community are present is sufficient testimony to the high esteem and regard in which they hold him.—(Applause.)—Mr. Hallifax is, of course, well known to the leading Chinese in this Colony, by reason of his official position. There is perhaps not a single one of the hosts at this festive board who is not personally acquainted with him. He is "father-and-mother" to the Chinese, and to him the Chinese generally turn in their time of perplexity. His office is the fountain-head from which spring most of the policies that shape the destiny of at least half a million souls; and his every act and every word is consequently subject to the scrutiny of the native population who are not altogether deficient in critical acumen. And Mr. Hallifax has come out of this ordeal with credit to himself and satisfaction to those whose interests it is his duty to safeguard and foster.—(Applause.)—You may not think this a very difficult feat; but if you were put in his seat, and had to face, as he has to face, the innumerable problems that arise in the course of his daily duties, the intricacies of native customs and prejudices, and the claims and counter-claims of petty politics that seem so important to the players but so meaningless to the onlookers—if you had to face all these things, you would wonder by what mysterious tricks he has succeeded in holding on to his job for so many years and preserving his still youthful looks.—(Laughter and applause.)—Well, gentlemen, true to my words, I have spared the tender feelings of our two honoured guests as much as I possibly could without incurring the blame of those who have commissioned me to act as their spokesman. I believe I cannot better voice their sentiments than express the wish that Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Hallifax will come back to us.—(Applause.)—We want them, and, wanting them, we wish them a pleasant voyage, a pleasant holiday, and, thereafter, a pleasant passage out here again with redoubled vigour and strength.—(Applause.)—Your Excellency and gentlemen, I have the honour to pledge to you the health of the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax.—(Applause.)

THE HON. MR. FLETCHER.

The Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, responding, said—"Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I regard it as a very high compliment that this gathering, which is so fully representative of the Chinese community, has done me the honour to invite me to be one of the principal guests to-night. Your Chairman has referred to me—I think he said—as a sympathetic friend to the general interest and the welfare of the Chinese community, and I venture to hope that this description has at least some small foundation in fact. It is almost exactly nineteen years to-day since I arrived in Hongkong, and my most permanent impression—formed first when I went to Canton to study Cantonese and deepened with the passing years—is one of respect for the admirable consistency of the Chinese character in its attitude towards and outlook upon life. The Chinese as a race prefer, I think, permanent institutions that have stood the test of time and experience. They do not easily follow after strange gods, nor are they readily led into rash experiments against disturbing elements and they stand fast for good law and good order. I have referred, gentlemen, to the time which I spent in Canton, and I may here confess a personal grievance which I have against the Chinese. I think it really unfair that the Chinese should have a language so difficult that practically no European can learn it thoroughly, to speak it, and find almost as much difficulty in getting to read and to write it. (Laughter.) My experience, I must say, has been that it is a most difficult language to master, and I remember meeting once a most distinguished Chinese scholar who was visiting the Colony. He was talking to me on the subject and he referred to a popular superstition to the effect that if a European wanted to learn Chinese thoroughly, he must spend his whole time and devote practically his whole life to its mastery, and that it was likely that he would lose his reason in the process. (And he went on to say "I know that all those distinguished Chinese scholars are mad.")

mad also."—(Laughter.)—Well, Mr. Chairman, I may say that the principal defect as regards the difficulty of learning Chinese is the obstacle which the absence of it imposes on calls and intimate personal intercourse in the social and business life of the Colony. You have mentioned, Mr. Chairman, the remarks which the Chinese public place on the Government in times of trial and difficulty, and I must confess to a comforting sense that the Chinese public do consider that the Government does its best, with all its faults, to work with a single eye to the interests of the Colony as a whole.—(Applause.)—And I hope, I may venture to add, that they also give credit to the Colonial Secretary for trying his best, according to his lights and limitations, to do his job without fear or favour, affection or ill-will, as the saying goes. I take this opportunity to thank both the Chinese and European communities for their very great assistance and for their forbearance. I wish you, Mr. Chairman, and all the Chinese community a very happy and very prosperous New Year.—(Applause.)

THE HON. MR. HALLIFAX.

The Hon. Mr. Hallifax said he wished to associate himself very cordially with the sentiments and thanks that Mr. Fletcher had just expressed. It was extremely pleasant to see the evidence of the good feeling existing between the Chinese community and the Government service. He was especially gratified because he was aware there had been criticisms and suggestions that he was not quite fair in the administration of his office, in dealings with the English-speaking portion of the Chinese community. He would like to make to this representative gathering explanations which had been accepted when made to individuals. It was common ground that the Chinese as a whole had a very intense dislike of officials, and especially of any official relations with officials. The term "official" had come to have a most unpleasant sound in Chinese ears. This curious sentiment had been nursed through centuries, and it had had the result that the Chinese—the merchant, one of the most important sections of the community—had so entrenched himself in his counting house that it almost needed a charge of dynamite to get him out, and make him realise his duties to the public and to himself.—(Laughter.) This feeling still existed in Hongkong, though there was a large and growing number of exceptions. Even on the Committee that managed the charities the high proportion of sleeping partners to active members called for regret, but at any rate it had been shown that a knowledge of English was not necessary for good work in the Colony.—(Applause.)—As there was no one else doing it, a necessary result was that these gentlemen did more than their share of duties that ought to be spread throughout their section of the community.—(Hear, hear.) Aided by the official ignorance of the language, a false growth in the representation had grown up. What was needed was that the Chinese-speaking merchant should come forward and give his views without the intervention of any intermediary. Those who had learned to speak English well must, of necessity, in a place like Hongkong, have their views tinged with English ideas, and it was just this English tinge—speaking for his office—that they wanted to get rid of; they wanted any English idea that was put forward to be criticised from the purely Chinese point of view.—(Applause.) Only in that way would the dislike of officials be broken down—that dislike which had driven men to hide in the counting-house and pay rather too much attention to the account book. If the Chinese merchants would come out more and more and help actively, a good custom would be established, which would certainly be for the good of the Colony and might go far beyond its borders.—(Applause.)—He did not think, in what he had said, that he had been in any way unfair to the English-speaking Chinese. By right of his acquisitions and of his successes he had easy access to officials and to others, and for the very same reason he could not be neglected or overlooked. The Government must continue to depend on him and ask for his services. The Government was asking for more work from him, work of a peculiarly unselfish and patriotic nature; they wanted him to assist in bringing out the Chinese-speaking merchants and to give of his responsibilities to the public and, incidentally, of his own personal interests. The S.C.A. office was established solely, he believed, to enable the residents who knew no English to deal, as directly as might be with some member of the Government. Of course, (remarked Mr. Hallifax) the Secretary for Chinese Affairs should be able to make a speech of this nature in the Chinese language. He can't, I'm sorry to say.—(Laughter.)—But there still remains the fact that if any resident wishes to deal, personally and privately, with me, if he will forgive my shortcomings, we can always somehow manage to get there. If you will excuse my using golfing language, I have been told that my short game in the language is good enough, but if I try the long game I am often in the rough and generally out of bounds.—(Laughter.)

(Continued on Page 2.)

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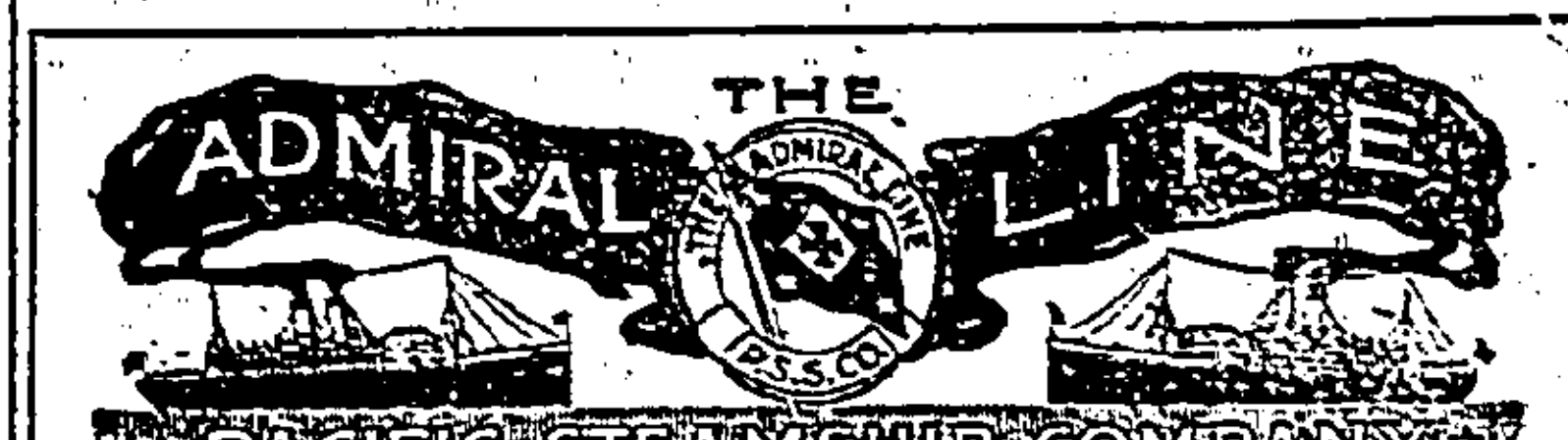
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CHINA ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from Page 3.)

Great care will have to be exercised to respect the very natural susceptibilities of the Chinese people, to convince them that the interests of their country and the interests of the Consortium are identical, and that we recognize—and I sometimes wish that our Chinese friends would recognize it as much as we do—their religion which is worth the name must come from within, and that, as your chairman has truly said, if China is to be saved, it must be by her own exertions. (Applause.) All that any external body can do is to offer advice and assistance. I believe that China will be well advised to accept that offer of the Great Powers in the spirit in which it is made, but I also recognize that it is possible that that offer may be rejected. Well, I am prepared to face even that eventualities. Even if it should take place, the Consortium would still remain a potent instrument for good, as it has already proved itself in these days in helping to remove those mutual misunderstandings which separate nations one from another. Continued with wisdom and moderation it will, I believe, serve to knit still further together those nations which have joined it. I know that opinions differ as to the value of the League of Nations, but I suppose that there is no one in this room who, at the present juncture in the world's affairs, does not feel the urgent need for a League of Nations. Is it too much to say that here at your hand is at least the semblance of a league of nations which by God's grace may yet serve to lay one more stone on the foundations of that temple of Peace which men must somehow or other strive to build if the world is not to be hurled back at some time or another into the anarchy of war, and if we are to hand on unimpaired to our children the heritage which our fathers have wrought for us? So runs my dream. (Applause.)

"OUR GUESTS."

Mr. Stanley H. Dodwell, in proposing this toast, said: It is my privilege to-night to propose the toast of "Our Guests." On this the 2nd anniversary of the Armistice, we are indeed proud to have with us two distinguished representatives of the Army and the Navy, Brig-General J. L. Rose and Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson. (Hear, hear.) The name of Jimmy Rose will be familiar to those of you who were out in Shanghai at the time of the Boxer rising. I cannot find that the gallant admiral is identified with China except possibly fraternally, but it is enough for us that he is the commander of the 2nd Battle Squadron of the Atlantic Fleet. In honouring these gallant officers to-night, especially, we feel that we are also doing honour to the two great services which they represent, and to them, together with the Mercantile Marine, we owe our very existence to-day. (Applause.) We are also delighted to welcome several prominent members of the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office. A predecessor in proposing this toast appears to have alluded to these gentlemen with bated breath; in fact, one of them went so far as to say that it was not considered etiquette even to mention their names, but our Secretary informs me that I can do this, and therefore I tell you that we have with us Sir George Fiddies and Mr. E. A. Grindle, from the Colonial Office, and Sir John Tilley and Mr. H. Wellesley of the Foreign Office. As we welcome these gentlemen here to-night I believe that we should even more heartily welcome them as a similar function in the Far East itself. Far be it from me to dare attempt teach these two great Departments their business, but I cannot help sometimes feeling that if our Home officials—especially our permanent Home officials—could go out to the East and look at things for themselves as they are out there, they might better interpret and appreciate the representations made to them by the services abroad, and by this Association impartially. (Applause.) For instance, I should like to see Sir John Tilley or Mr. Wellesley out in Shanghai spending, say, a month or so, as an expert, attending to the duties of a Consular official doing his best to uphold the prestige of the British Empire on a consular salary. (Laughter and applause.) I am sure that they would have a very enlightening and interesting experience, and it might—I do not say it would lead to a redressing of a grievance which this Association is never tired of airing. We are also delighted to see Sir Richard Dane. We always look upon him as one of the finest examples of which tact and patience can accomplish with the Chinese. (Hear, hear.) I was disappointed on being shown the list of guests to find that there was no ex-Governor of my colony, Hongkong, on that list, but on arriving here to-night I was delighted, and I am sure we all were, to see Sir Henry May. Sir Henry is a host to-night, and therefore not within my province. I asked our Secretary why I was that he was not a guest, and he told me, at least, that Sir Henry was so many times and failed to get him that he thought that if we left him alone this year, with that exception, the pervasiveness of the Irish, he

(Continued on Page 4.)

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CHINA ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from Page 6.)

would come. (Laughter.) That reminds me of a little experience we had on Hongkong, and which possibly he has forgotten. Sir Henry and I are similar in a good many respects, but we have one thing in common; we are both enthusiastic but very poor exponents of the royal and ancient game of golf, and I remember once playing with Sir Henry. We had arrived by devious routes at the 11th tee where I pulled my tee-shot into the rough and lost a ball. Sir Henry, sportsman as he is, helped me to look for it. We searched for a few minutes, and on looking up I was astounded to see the representative of H.M. disappearing into the distance as hard as his legs would carry him with what looked like a halo round his head. On closer inspection this halo turned out to be a swarm of hornets. Well, Sir Henry has stirred up a good many hornets' nests in his time. (Laughter.) That was the first occasion, however, on which I ever knew him preferring not to face the consequences. (Laughter.) Thanks to his agility, he escaped all but two of his pursuers, and was not sufficiently badly stung to prevent my enjoying a little quiet amusement behind his back. At the next hole he put his ball into the rough and lost it. I went to look for it and, still chuckling over his misfortune, put my own foot into a hornets' nest. I always

remember thinking as I addressed the ball on the next tee that Sir Henry was enjoying a little laugh behind my back.

We also have with us to-night one who has administered the Government of Hongkong very ably on several occasions, Mr. Claude Severn. He is a guest, and therefore, does come within my province. Upon the last occasion on which he relinquished the Acting Governorship the only fault that the Press and the public of Hongkong could find with him was the absence of a lady at Government House. At the Chamber of Commerce dinner which we gave to him just prior to his departure I expressed every confidence that that defect would be remedied during his holidays, and my confidence was not misplaced, and we have to-night to add to our hearty welcome our hearty congratulations. (Applause.) He and I have also something in common. We occupied similar positions during the war in Hongkong—privates in the Defence Corps, and I leave to your imagination which of our manly figures appealed to our Chinese friends the most. (Laughter.) I flatter myself that upon one occasion I did impress them; and, in fact, I was the innocent cause of quite a panic in the colony. It was shortly after the war broke out that the military authorities, finding that they had a few thousand dollars of our military contribution in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, decided that a military guard of eight men should be provided, and the Defence Corps was

ordered to provide it. In due course I found myself walking up and down outside the institution of which I had the honour to be vice-chairman, performing the duty which came to be known as "guarding one's overdraft." (Laughter.) I suppose I must have presented a curious sight in a pair of shorts about three sizes too large and a tunic about four sizes too small. (Laughter.) Anyway, I appeared to be the centre of all eyes, and one Chinese client of ours seemed to take special interest in me. He studied me from all angles, and next morning he came into the office and said to me with a great deal of agitation: "You No. 2 man this large bank. How fashion you make dam fool soldier pidgin?" (Laughter.) Nothing I could say would dissuade him from his determination to escape to Canton, and he and hundreds—I believe thousands—of his friends and countrymen followed him to Canton, but in spite of their lack of faith in old England, they took away all their money in Hongkong and Shanghai bank-notes. (Laughter.)

That guard was a memorable one. The Bank provided liquid refreshments *ad lib.* in the guard room, and I remember Mr. Severn, who was temporarily in charge, calling me round about ten days after its conclusion and showing me the bill for the liquid refreshments, and asking me to give my candid opinion, as a private and as a director of the bank, as to whether the guard should be continued. In spite of my interest in my coprivates, I had to tell him that I thought it would be cheaper in the long run to let the Treasury look after itself. (Laughter.)

Now I come to the illustrious name with which this toast is coupled, Sir John Jordan. (Applause.) I am afraid that Sir John was wondering whether I had forgotten him, but I was not likely to forget one who has rendered such signal service to his country. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that no one in this room to-night could look upon a gathering of old Chinese hands as complete without his Excellency's kindly presence. (Hear, hear.) It is quite unnecessary for me to enlarge on the accomplishments which have made his career a memorable one, and you are all familiar with his charming and courteous personality which has endeared him to all who have come in contact with him. (Applause.) I did want to try to-night to get from you some more concrete and more real mark of our appreciation of his services. The last time I met Sir John in China was at the first Congress of the British Chambers of Commerce held in Shanghai last November. As a result of that conference a body has been formed called, I think, the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China and

Hongkong, with Headquarters at Shanghai. It is a body capable of gathering and concentrating British public opinion from all parts of China at any moment and on any given subject. This I believed—and I think Sir John believes—to be the foundation of that greater co-operation which I believe to be essential among us in order that we may keep our end up in the difficult times before us. Sir John said at the Conference that it was the most interesting experience of his life, and that he wished it had come at the beginning instead of at the end of his career. I do not believe that we could offer him a more acceptable testimony of our appreciation of his services, than by pledging ourselves to-night to make a success of that new organisation. (Hear, hear.) There is a danger that in the first flush, with half-hearted support, it may become one of those futile and useless organisations which cumber the earth in so many places, but with whole-hearted support and by sparing your best man to attend the annual conference and by supporting it by all that in you is, I think it will become a powerful asset at the back of Sir John's successor at Peking, as well as a strong and virile force for the promotion, not only of our own interests in China, but of the interests of the Chinese and of China herself.

SIR JOHN JORDAN ON THE CONSULAR OFFICER AND BRITISH MERCHANT.

The Rt. Hon. Sir John Jordan, in reply said: Any success which I achieved in Peking was due very largely to the excellent staff which I had at the Legation. No man had a better staff than I did, composed equally of diplomatic and consular men. I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my deep gratitude to the men who served with me during all these long years in Peking. I think that we in Peking would be the first to admit that during the storm and stress of the war years, it was the Consular Service in China that bore the heat and burden of the day. That is the service of which I still may consider myself a member. I should like to say just a word about that service, with which I have been connected for over forty years. It is in many ways a wonderful service; it has a wonderful vitality. I am one of four who went to China forty-four years ago, and we have served in the aggregate over 150 years in China. We are all here now at home hoping to draw pensions—or the little that remains of them after income-tax is paid—for a long time to come. (Applause.) Moreover, we are not by any means the seniors in that service. There is here to-night, I think, as a guest, Sir John McLeary Brown, who retains all his mental vigour

and encyclopaedic knowledge. He joined that service 52 years ago. (Applause.) We have also here to-night Mr. Byron Bensusan, who still carries about the country on a bicycle, and who was ten years in China when I arrived. He gave me my first lessons in Chinese, and very soon gave it up as a hopeless job. (Laughter.) We have other members of the service here—mere striplings and youths, including Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Fox, who have both become great persons. Mr. Jamieson holds the keys of the mysteries of the politics of the South. Mr. Fox is a commercial attaché, I hope those two gentlemen recognise that their success is all due to my early training. (Laughter.)

Mr. Dodwell has spoken of Consular salaries. I did not intend to speak about that subject, but I think I ought to mention it, and I do so with no sense of grievance whatever, because I have no grievance. No man has been better treated than I have. I went to China from a part of the world where there was a sort of glamour of the East—the North of Ireland. The two Laurences had gone out and Nicholson had gone to India. At the time I went to China the state of Ireland was not as happy and contented as it is now. (Laughter.) So I had to leave it. I was over eight years in China before I came home on my first leave, and those eight years I received £200 a year, for that was the state of the Service in those days. I remember very well that we all put on our worst clothes and went up to the Foreign Office in a body to demand more. We got a great deal of sympathy, but no more. (Laughter.) In those days there were no D.C.T.'s or D.B.I.'s. The service has improved immensely, and the conditions of service are very much better, thanks largely to this Association both in China and here, and thanks also, I would add, to the considerate treatment of the Foreign Office. The Service has at last been placed on a footing which is perfectly satisfactory, in my opinion, and which will ensure a maximum of efficiency in the future. It is the greatest satisfaction which I have in retiring from the Service that this change took place before my name disappeared from the active list. (Applause.) I was only a component part of the machine in China. I have referred to the staff in Peking, and now I would speak of another part—perhaps the most important—of the whole machinery, the part which justifies our existence—and that is the British merchant in China. Generations of British merchants in China have built up a reputation which may be equalled, but I am certain is not surpassed in any part of the world,

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and that reputation stood us as a great asset during the recent war. During those four or five years we had to rely largely upon our own resources, and could not expect very much assistance from home, and that asset was most valuable to us in dealing with the Chinese. This is not the place to deal with the problems which confronted us during those anxious years, but one thing I can say, that these problems would not have been dealt with, and the difficulties would not have been overcome, had it not been for the co-operation of all the British communities at the ports in China. (Applause.) I assure you that there are men here to-night, whose names I dare not mention, but who assisted us locally in endless ways and who actually sent small contingents of men to the Front at their own expense. (Applause.)

The Chairman has spoken about education. I do not think that we are doing anything whatever in this respect; as regards Chinese education we are miles behind. (Hear, hear.) The United States in this year alone have received more students than there are in this country altogether, and that is a remarkable fact. France is making provision for Chinese students in great numbers, though fortunately some are leaving France

and coming here. I know a great deal about it because I have been to Oxford and Cambridge and have also seen all the Chinese students in London. They are all most anxious to come to this country, as they consider that education here is better than it is elsewhere. It is not provided, however, and I agree with the Chairman and hope that the Government will do something; but, as I have urged time after time in China, I think that the British merchant in China ought to do something, and then I think the Government will be ashamed into doing something. I believe that in the United States several cities at the present moment provide for Chinese students. Seattle, for instance, takes a number every year. We do nothing, and it is a matter which will go on in the future and will affect our British trade very closely indeed if something is not done very soon. As to the present state of China, it is very difficult, with my seniors in the Foreign Office here, to say much that would interest you. Before I left China the *North China Daily News* paid me a pleasing compliment. They said that I had an uncanny way of peering into the future and foreseeing what was going to happen in

(Continued on Page 9.)

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CHINA ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from Page 8)

China. I am going to rest upon that reputation and not risk it by making any predictions to-night, but there is no harm, I suppose, in looking at the situation as it exists. The two outstanding features are the famine and the political conditions. The famine is apparently affecting 20,000,000 of the finest peasantry in the world. They are in a state of starvation, and we, who have lived for years amongst the Chinese people and have learned to love them, well, I hope, do something to their behalf. I think we might really try to do something practical to show our sympathy. It would only be a drop in the ocean, but it might save some lives and would receive the gratitude of the Chinese, for they are a grateful people. I will give you an illustration. About forty years ago this great city sent out a very large sum to the province of Shansi, when there was a great famine in that province. I visited the province of Shansi two years ago, and in going about the country I was struck by the number of ruined houses there. On making inquiries I found that they all date from the famine days. However, I found that the people remembered with great gratitude the assistance which they received from Great Britain forty years ago, in the time of the famine.

With regard to the political situation, I have often been asked about it since I came home, and to what it was really due. Our Chairman has spoken of the Tsuchuns. They are the basis of the whole situation at present. The Tsuchuns date from the time of the Revolution of 1911. The Governor of the Province already had the old Manchu Governments and substituted for them what are called Tsuchuns. Yuan Shih-kai accepted the situation and established the military Governors in all the important provinces. The system worked well with a strong man at the head, but on his death the Tsuchuns broke loose and became a law unto themselves, and so they remain until the present day. There are Tsuchuns in China at the present time, I know very well, and some of them claim to have more troops under their single command than the whole United States Army, or the forces allowed to the German Empire. One of them says that he has 300,000 troops. Of course, he has nothing like that, but that is the situation at the moment, and it is a very serious one. A great many representations, a great many remedies have been proposed, and some people consider that the League of Nations would prove a panacea for all ills. Then there is the constant thing which some people think will do what is needed. I hope that all will do their utmost towards the elimination of these accursed Tsuchuns. I myself put more faith in the force of public opinion. I do not altogether agree with the Chairman in saying that agitation is a deterrent. I am sure it is the only thing which will do away with the troubles in China. I believe that public opinion is forcing its way to the front, and that it will win out eventually. There is a large system of local self-government in China. There are Provincial Assemblies, Chambers of Commerce, and other public bodies which are claiming a share in the administration of the country, and there is a strong feeling in favour of Constitutional Government. I am optimistic enough to believe that all these things will come right, and that, given time, China will work out her own salvation. (Applause.) Before I sit down I would again say how grateful we, your guests, are for your hospitality this evening, and for the opportunity it has given us of renewing so many old friendships.

Recruiting for the Wiltshire Regiment in its own recruiting area—the 62nd at Devizes—is fair, but might be very much better, seeing the soldier man never receives a much better pay and conditions than at any time in the history of the British Army, says the L. & C. Express. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the majority of the Wiltshire infantry recruits show their good taste and country spirit by electing to join the Wiltshires—a regiment which has always been very territorial in its composition. Just before the great war broke out in 1914 there were over 1,200 Wiltshire-born men serving in the 1st and 2nd Battalions, as the casualty lists of 1914-15 only too sadly proved. The same year 90 per cent. of the Wiltshire-born recruits enlisted in the district joined the county regiment. The 2nd Battalion stationed at Hongkong may get a change of station next relief season. The 1st Battalion now fighting on the "Irish front" at Dublin does not care how soon it leaves Ireland and its ruffianly murder gangs and cowardly assassination clubs.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S Cough Remedy is the best-selling cough medicine in the world today because it does exactly what a cough medicine is supposed to do. It stops coughs and cures them quickly and effectively. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.	
Dec. 30.—O.S.K. Sochu Maru.	
31.—O.S.K. Wuhu.	
Jan. 1.—O.S.K. Tungshing.	
2.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
3.—O.S.K. Halloung.	
4.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
5.—O.S.K. Haiching.	

AMCOY.

Dec. 30.—O.S.K. Sochu Maru.	
31.—O.S.K. Wuhu.	
Jan. 1.—O.S.K. Tungshing.	
2.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
3.—O.S.K. Halloung.	
4.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
5.—O.S.K. Haiching.	

FOOCHOW.

Jan. 4.—D.L. Halloung.	
5.—D.L. Haiching.	

SHANGHAI.

Dec. 30.—P. & O. Diliwa.	
31.—O.S.K. Tungshing.	
Jan. 1.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
2.—O.S.K. Halloung.	
3.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
4.—O.S.K. Haiching.	
5.—O.S.K. Diliwa.	

TSINGTAO.

Jan. 1.—O.S.K. Tungshing.	
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HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Jan. 3.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
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TAKAO.

Dec. 30.—O.S.K. Sochu Maru.	
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KEELUNG.

Jan. 2.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
------------------------------	--

DAIREN.

Dec. 30.—O.S.K. Wuhu.	
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SAIGON.

Jan. 2.—M.M. Amakusa Maru.	
3.—O.S.K. Shimon Maru.	
4.—M.M. Andre Lebou.	

BANGKOK.

Jan. 2.—O.S.K. Shimon Maru.	
3.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	

SINGAPORE.

Jan. 2.—O.S.K. Shimon Maru.	
3.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
4.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
5.—O.S.K. Haiching.	

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

Dec. 30.—S. & D. West Lip.	
31.—S. & D. Devel.	
Jan. 1.—O.S.K. Yuenang.	
2.—O.S.K. Haiching.	

MANILA.

Dec. 30.—S. & D. West Lip.	
31.—S. & D. Devel.	
Jan. 1.—O.S.K. Yuenang.	
2.—O.S.K. Haiching.	

JAYA PORTS, ETC.

Jan. 3.—N.Y.K. (D. & Co.) Berneo M.	
4.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
5.—O.S.K. Haiching.	

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

Dec. 30.—B.L.A. Tunda.	
31.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
Jan. 1.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
2.—O.S.K. Haiching.	

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

Jan. 1.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
2.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
3.—O.S.K. Haiching.	
4.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
5.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
6.—O.S.K. Haiching.	

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Dec. 30.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
31.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
Jan. 1.—O.S.K. Haiching.	
2.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
3.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
4.—O.S.K. Haiching.	

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Jan. 3.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
4.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
5.—O.S.K. Haiching.	
6.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
7.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
8.—O.S.K. Haiching.	

JAPAN PORTS.

Dec. 30.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
31.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
Jan. 1.—O.S.K. Haiching.	
2.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
3.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
4.—O.S.K. Haiching.	

AMERICAN PORTS.

Dec. 30.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
31.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
Jan. 1.—O.S.K. Haiching.	
2.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
3.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
4.—O.S.K. Haiching.	

VANCOUVER.

Jan. 1.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
2.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
3.—O.S.K. Haiching.	
4.—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.	
5.—O.S.K. Chingtu.	
6.—O.S.K. Haiching.	

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

11 A.M.	
Sterling Exchange 3/11 T. T.	
Barter	
Hongkong Bank	123 1/2
East Asia Bank	123 1/2
Maritime Insurance	
Canton Insurance	370 1/2
North China Insurance	713 1/2
Union Insurance	920 1/2
Yankee Insurance	82 1/2
Far Eastern	720 1/2
Fire Insurance	
China Fire Insurance	315 1/2
Hongkong Fire Insurance	315 1/2
Shanghai	315 1/2
Donghai (Prof.)	315 1/2
H. & W. Steamboats	315 1/2
Do (Prof.) 200 s. l. b. 190 m. H. & W.	315 1/2
Shanghai	315 1/2
Star Lines	315 1/2
Refinery	
China Sugars	315 1/2
Malacca Sugars	315 1/2
Mintros	
Kailan Mining Adm.	100 1/2
Langkate	
Shanghai Loan	100 1/2
Shah Exploration	
Banks	
On demand	31 1/2
On 30 days sight	25 1/2
On 60 days sight	19 1/2
On 90 days sight	13 1/2
On 120 days sight	7 1/2
On 150 days sight	1 1/2
On 180 days sight	1 1/2
On 210 days sight	1 1/2
On 240 days sight	1 1/2
On 270 days sight	1 1/2
On 300 days sight	1 1/2
On 330 days sight	1 1/2
On 360 days sight	1 1/2
On 390 days sight	1 1/2
On 420 days sight	1 1/2
On 450 days sight	1 1/2
On 480 days sight	1 1/2
On 510 days sight	1 1/2
On 540 days sight	1 1/2
On 570 days sight	1 1/2
On 600 days sight	1 1/2
On 630 days sight	1 1/2
On 660 days sight	1 1/2
On 690 days sight	1 1/2
On 720 days sight	1 1/2
On 750 days sight	1 1/2
On 780 days sight	1 1/2
On 810 days sight	1 1/2
On 840 days sight	1 1/2
On 870 days sight	1 1/2
On 900 days sight	1 1/2
On 930 days sight	1 1/2
On 960 days sight	1 1/2
On 990 days sight	1 1/2
On 1020 days sight	1 1/2
On 1050 days sight	1 1/2
On 1080 days sight	1 1/2
On 1110 days sight	1 1/2
On 1140 days sight	1 1/2
On 1170 days sight	1 1/2
On 1200 days sight	1 1/2
On 1230 days sight	1 1/2
On 1260 days sight	1 1/2
On 1290 days sight	1 1/2
On 1320 days sight	1 1/2
On 1350 days sight	1 1/2
On 1380 days sight	1 1/2
On 1410 days sight	1 1/2
On 1440 days sight	1 1/2
On 1470 days sight	1 1/2
On 1500 days sight	1 1/2
On 1530 days sight	1 1/2
On 1560 days sight	1 1/2
On 1590 days sight	1 1/2
On 1620 days sight	1 1/2
On 1650 days sight	1 1/2
On 1680 days sight	1 1/2
On 1710 days sight	1 1/2
On 1740 days sight	1 1/2
On 1770 days sight	1 1/2
On 1800 days sight	1 1/2
On 1830 days sight	1 1/2
On 1860 days sight	1 1/2
On 1890 days sight	1 1/2
On 1920 days sight	1 1/2
On 1950 days sight	1 1/2
On 1980 days sight	1 1/2
On 2010 days sight	1 1/2
On 2040 days sight	1 1/2
On 2070 days sight	1 1/2
On 2100 days sight	1 1/2
On 2130 days sight	1 1/2
On 2160 days sight	1 1/2
On 2190 days sight	1 1/2
On 2220 days sight	1 1/2
On 2250 days sight	1 1/2
On 2280 days sight	1 1/2
On 2310 days sight	1 1/2
On 2340 days sight	1 1/2
On 2370 days sight	1 1/2
On 2400 days sight	1 1/2
On 2430 days sight	1 1/2
On 2460 days sight	1 1/2
On 2490 days sight	1 1/2
On 2520 days sight	1 1/2
On 2550 days sight	1 1/2
On 2580 days sight	1 1/2
On 2610 days sight	1 1/2
On 2640 days sight	1 1/2
On 2670 days sight	1 1/2
On 2700 days sight	1 1/2
On 2730 days sight	1 1/2
On 2760 days sight	1 1/2
On 2790 days sight	1 1/2
On 2820 days sight	1 1/2
On 2850 days sight	1 1/2
On 2880 days sight	1 1/2
On 2910 days sight	1 1/2
On 2940 days sight	1 1/2
On 2970 days sight	1 1/2
On 3000 days sight	1 1/2

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
(AN AMERICAN BANK)

CAPITAL: U.S. \$4,000,000.
RESERVE FUND: U.S. \$1,450,000.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK, U.S.A.
HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT: SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES: TIENTSIN, CANTON, MANILA, HANKOW, CHANGSHA, PEKING.

All descriptions of Banking Business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U. S. Dollars, Sterling or France.
American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques sold by us. Payable throughout the world.

VERNE CLAIR, Acting Manager.

Feb. 10.—O.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.
Mar. 15.—O.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.
Apr. 1.—O.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.
Apr. 1.—O.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.
May 17.—O.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.

VICTORIA.

Jan. 1.—A. L. Crosskey.	
2.—W. L. West.	
3.—N. Y. K. Taima Maru.	
4.—A. L. Edmore.	
5.—N. Y. K. Kishima Maru.	

SEATTLE.

Dec. 30.—B. P. Tyndara.	
31.—W. L. West.	
Jan. 1.—A. L. Crosskey.	
2.—W. L. West.	
3.—N. Y. K. Taima Maru.	
4.—A. L. Edmore.	
5.—N. Y. K. Kishima Maru.	

FACOMA.

Jan. 1.—A. L. Crosskey.	
2.—W. L. West.	
3.—N. Y. K. Taima Maru.	
4.—A. L. Edmore.	
5.—N. Y. K. Kishima Maru.	

LOS ANGELES.

Feb. 2.—L.A.P.N. West Hixton.	
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HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

Jan. 1.-A. L.	Crosskeys.
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NOTICES.

MENTHOLATUM
the BEST
REMEDY



FOR COLD IN THE HEAD WHEN
APPLIED IN THE NOSTRILS.

OBTAINABLE FROM
ALL CHEMISTS.

NEW YEAR GIFTS

HAVE YOU BOUGHT THAT

CAILLERS
GIFT BOX YET?EACH FILLED WITH HIGHEST QUALITY
CHOCOLATES.BOXES CAN AFTERWARDS BE USED FOR
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES, etc.BOXES VARYING FROM 1 TO 8 POUNDS
AT PRICES 2.50 TO 16 DOLLARS.

SOLD BY

LANE, CRAWFORD HUNG CHUNG
WATSON'S SINCERE'S
WISEMAN'S SUN CO.,
BLUE BIRD WING ON
BOSTON CANDY STORE YAU KEE

Look for that Gold Seal Tab "BONBONS CAILLER."

NOTABLE SEND-OFF.

MR. AND MRS. STABB DEPART.

NOISY ACCOMPANIMENT.

Mr. N. J. Stabb, O.B.E., retiring Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Mrs. Stabb, sailed to-day on the "Columbia" for San Francisco, on their way back to England.

If they had hoped to get away quietly, their wishes were not realized. They were given a send-off long to be remembered. It was a send-off, in fact, that occupied the full attention of the down-town section of the city while it lasted. It attracted a big crowd, blocked traffic, and even interrupted the proceedings of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Stabb had been thirty-four years in the service of the bank, and had spent thirty of them in the East. Consequently there was more than the usual amount of sentiment attached to his retirement. His many friends outside the bank, as well as his associates in the institution, united to give emphasis to this fact, and to see him off with proper ceremony.

All morning, until the time came for Mr. and Mrs. Stabb to take their departure, the bank was thronged with friends who came to say goodbye. Mrs. Stabb was the recipient of many bouquets of flowers. And while this reception was going on, the Chinese staff of the bank was quietly busy on the outside making preparations for its own special demonstration.

By means of an improvised scaffolding, three long strings of big fire crackers were suspended in front of the bank building. One of the strings was 60 feet, the two others 45 feet, in length. When at length Mr. and Mrs. Stabb made their appearance in the doorway, to start for the boat, attendants touched matches to the fuses at the bottom of the three strings. The fire crackers did the rest. They went off with a roar, and what was more, they kept it up.

They kept it up while members of the staff of the bank raised Mr. Stabb to their shoulders and started off with him to Statue Square, where a launch was waiting. Others carried Mrs. Stabb in a sedan chair. And they kept it up while the launch proceeded, accompanied by many friends, and trailed by a long line of people, to the water-front, where the launch was waiting. And with the popping of fire crackers, it brought to the windows

KINEMA NOTES.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

INCREASING POPULARITY.

The current programme at the Hongkong Theatre is in keeping with the high standards the theatre has been maintaining, which is saying a good deal. Of late, the Hongkong has had an unusually successful list of offerings, presenting some of the most entertaining pictures that have visited the Colony, a number of them being worthy of much greater exploitation than they have had. Because of its roominess and the admirable arrangement of its seats, assuring every visitor of an uninterrupted view of the screen, combined with its excellent programmes, the popularity of the Hongkong has increased greatly—a well deserved tribute to its success.

and verandahs of the buildings along the route a throng of spectators. In the Supreme Court, where Mr. Justice Wood was hearing a case, it was impossible to hear the witness, and the Judge smilingly suspended the proceedings until the noise died away. When quiet had been restored, Mr. and Mrs. Stabb said their good-byes to those who had accompanied them. Their bags were already on the launch. The flowers were loaded on. And then, while some of the staff of the bank stood by the steps and sang "Will he no come back again?" and "For they are jolly good fellows," and cheered over and over again, the launch pulled away, with Mr. and Mrs. Stabb waving to their well-wishers ashore, and disappeared in the direction of the steamer. Among those who saw them off were the Acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, and others of prominence.

A farewell dinner was given Mr. and Mrs. Stabb last night by the foreign staff of the institution, at the bank's mess, and they were presented with a silver tea service.

Mr. and Mrs. Stabb expect to remain in the United States for several weeks, and will sail from New York for England some time in March, on the "Mauretania." Mr. Stabb was born in Newfoundland, and served for several years in the New York branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"MACHAON"	11th Jan.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"RHESUS"	15th Jan.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"OANPA"	30th Jan.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg
"IXION"	6th Feb.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"MENTOR"	22nd Feb.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"ALCINOUS"	9th Jan.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"HECTOR"	15th Jan.	Genoa & Liverpool
"BELLEROPHON"	19th Jan.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TYNDAROS"	30th Dec.	Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma and Vancouver
"TEUCER"	1st Feb.	
"PROTESILAUS"	15th Feb.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(via Suez or Panama)

"LAOMEDON"	10th January	
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HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES"	1st Feb.	for Liverpool direct
"MENTOR"	22nd Feb.	for London direct
"TEUCER"	1st March	for London direct
"STENTOR"	15th March	for Liverpool direct

For Freight and all Information Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Time
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29.		
Japan, Straits, Amoy, and Philippines Islands	Yokohama Maru	5 p.m.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30.		
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Japan	5 p.m.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.		
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Monteagle	5 p.m.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 2.		
Straits and Calcutta	Sanki Maru	5 p.m.
Straits	Kota Maru	5 p.m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Time
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29.		
Samahai and Wuchow	Kochow	4.50 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Tungshing	5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Wuhu	5 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Taisima	5 p.m.
Amoy, and Philippines Islands	Taming	5 p.m.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30.		
Swatow, Amoy and Takao	Sanki Maru	9 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Sunning	11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Dilwara	11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta	Hydra	3.30 p.m.
Swatow	Lake Fielding	4 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, and Calcutta	Tilapat	5 p.m.
Japan	Euryalus	5 p.m.
Amoy	Habot	5 p.m.
Fort Bayard, Hainan and Haiphong		5 p.m.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.		
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Siberia Maru	2 p.m.
Philippine Islands	Yuen-sang	2 p.m.
Japan, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & EUROPE via VICTORIA, R.C. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.		
Shanghai, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marquesa, South Africa, India via Dhanuadhi, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles. Registration 5 p.m. Saturday, Jan. 1st. Letters at 6.30 a.m.	Tyndarus	5 p.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 31st Dec., at Noon.	Choy-sang	5 p.m.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1.		
Shanghai and North China	Tean	9 a.m.
SUNDAY, JANUARY 2.		
Saigon	Telemaque	9 a.m.
MONDAY, JANUARY 3.		
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand, via THURSDAY ISLAND. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	Taiwan	
TUESDAY, JANUARY 4.		
Swatow and Bangkok	Changta	8 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Shantung	11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Hailong	11 a.m.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 6.		
Holbow and Haiphong	Lokang	9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Kochow	5 p.m.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 6.		
Shanghai and North China	Sickiang	11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fookchow	Hailong	11 a.m.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 7.		
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & EUROPE via VANTOU. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Monteagle	
SATURDAY, JANUARY 8.		
Straits and Bangkok	Yokohama	1 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12.		
Swatow and Bangkok	Kochow	1 p.m.
TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.		
Swatow, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Lokang	1 p.m.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

ENTERTAINMENT.

CHEFALO AND PALERMO,
MAGICIANS.SEASON OPENS HERE ON
SATURDAY WEEK.

A SEASON of Laughter and Mystery will be commenced at the THEATRE ROYAL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY WEEK, January 8th, by two of the World's Greatest Magicians, Chefalo and Palermo, gentlemen and lady, two natives of Italy, who finished their schooling in America, and have been travelling the world for twelve years mystifying and delighting millions of people as testified by the wonderful press reports which they have received. For their entertainment here they have selected the best of the work in almost every country in the world and added it to their own extensive inventions, for Chefalo is an inventor as well as a magician, and thus they present an attraction that is nowhere else to be found in the world—hence their universal success. They recently concluded a big season in Australia, and the Sydney Daily Telegraph wrote of them: "More than two hours of mystery, which entertained as well as puzzled, left the audience non-plussed. Original illusions caused no end of wonderment. Signor Chefalo has an endless repertoire to dispense. The application of the title 'necromancer', thaumaturgo, and magician, is fully warranted. Signorina Palermo, who is claimed to be the only professional magician, on the stage, plays a big part towards weaving the web of mysticism. The constant vein of humour introduced through the whole show was to the delight of the audience. It did not take long for Chefalo's personality to spread contagiously in his favour. The 'magic glove' left plenty of room for hard thinking and was something never before seen on the Sydney stage as well as were most of his other tricks, and Sydney has seen the best of the world's conjurers. The 'horoscopic ball' was responsible for shrieks of laughter in its weird fortune telling. A travesty on spiritualism, another mirth provoker, left the audience in a happy mood. Signorina Palermo makes the atmosphere heavier with skillful exhibitions of the magic art amid beautiful settings on the stage while her wardrobe was an eye opener. The display of Spanish dancing, and with Chefalo, the Argentine tango dance, served up an unusually liberal evening's offering. The loperdomain and magic of Chefalo and Palermo are all original and well worth seeing. Seats for the season here can be booked in advance at Moutrie's daily, where early application should be made.

ARMY CHIEF ARRIVES.

MAJ.-GEN. SIR G. M. KIRKPATRICK.

SUCCEEDS MAJ.-GEN. VENTRIS.

Major-General Sir George M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.B., who succeeds Major-General Francis Ventriss, C.B., as General Officer Commanding the Troops, arrived this morning on the transport "Bremen" and was received with the customary honours.

Major-General Sir George has had a distinguished military career. He is the son of the late Sir George Airey Kirkpatrick, K.C.M.G., ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. He entered the R.E. in 1885; became Captain in 1894; Major in 1903; and Colonel in 1906. He was A.D.C. to the G.O.C. Thames District, from 1892 to 1895; D.A.A.G., South Africa, 1899 to 1902; Headquarters, 1904-6; and General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, India, 1906-10. He served in South Africa, 1899-1902 (despatches twice, brevet of Major and Lt.-Col.; Queen's medal, 5 clasps; King's medal, 2 clasps). He was Inspector-General, Military Forces of Australia, 1910-14; in European War 1914-15, and promoted to Major-General; passed Staff College; was Director of Military Operations, India, 1914-16; and Chief of General Staff, Army Headquarters, India, since 1916.

The "Bremen" brought also relatives for H.M.S. "Carlisle" and H.M.S. "Tamar." The vessel will undergo alterations to provide more accommodations for troops, and is expected to sail about January 10.

Major-General Ventriss, the retiring General Officer Commanding the Troops, will leave by the "Sicilia" on January 1.

RACING.

MORE GRIFPINS ARRIVE.

DRAW TO-DAY.

Eleven subscription griffins having arrived per s.s. "Yunnan," they will be drawn for to-day at the Jockey Club Stables, Causeway Bay, at 5.15 p.m., to-day.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET
To-day, at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15

PRISCILLA DEAN

IN

The most stupendous production of the year

"THE VIRGIN
OF STAMBOUL"

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FURTHER WAR IN
HAINAN.

[China Mail Special.]

Kiungchow, Hainan, Dec. 22.

After the regular troops under the military governor, Soa Beng Hoang, had cleared out the irregulars under Li Fok Lung, in Hoihow, they decided to attack the insurgent leader, Sin Ki Zi. On Saturday, December 4, the bulk of the regulars in Kiungchow and Hoihow went to attack the insurgents. The outcome is not fully known yet. It seems that the insurgents retreated to their stronghold in Dengang which is a walled city. Here the regulars met a sharp repulse, for the over-confidence of their leading troops led them into a trap near the walls of the city, and it is reported that over a hundred perished there. Although the main force of the insurgents seems to have remained in Dengang City, large detachments went elsewhere. The regular troops are still besieging Dengang City. Meanwhile a large detachment of insurgents crept down close to Kiungchow City, and attacked on Monday, December 20. The attack did not last long, however, for the few regulars left in the city went out to attack them, and the insurgents withdrew to a place about ten miles away, where the battle still continues. Rumour has it that a strong Cantonese force is soon to land, so both factions will be superseded.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Columbia" to-day—Mrs. H. W. Brounfield, Rev. and Mrs. B. B. Benson, Messrs. H. Bland, O. T. Cooke, J. E. Cooley, T. T. Chrusstini, Mrs. L. Dagarno, Miss L. E. Dreyfus, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Dwyer, Messrs. John Dietz, O. P. Elkington, Capt. and Mrs. O. C. Fitzburch, Mrs. J. C. H. Ferguson, Mrs. C. Field, Messrs. J. H. Green, F. Goble, Miss H. M. Hewitt, Mrs. R. J. Harris, Messrs. J. D. Kniff, L. D. Laidie, P. Messrs. G. Mott, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. McClure, Messrs. T. W. Napier, Y. Y. Niederhausen, D. L. Ridgen, Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Stabb, Miss M. Schneider, Messrs. W. E. Starwood, Y. Shimada, Mr. and Mrs. Mack & Co., Mr. F. W. E. Trijnsma, Miss Grace M. Turton, Messrs. H. M. Tuzik, R. U. Umsted, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Wearne, Miss M. L. Wearne, Messrs. C. F. Webb, H. Wilson and Capt. L. Zwal.

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